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J. F. HAROLD, Editor
S. A. FLYNN, Proprietor

THE GAZETTE is the leading newspaper of Bedford county and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

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Friday Morning, June 30, 1905

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
WILLIAM H. BERRY,
of Chester.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT,
JOHN B. HEAD,
of Greensburg.

The charges made by Rev. Dr. John P. Peters against Dr. Hilprecht EXONERATED

HILPRECHT EXONERATED
The charges made by Rev. Dr. John P. Peters against Dr. Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, with regard to those Nipper tablets have vanished into thin air. One of the charges was to the effect that Dr. Hilprecht had taken as his own certain antiquities which belonged to the university. This charge was proved false and with the fall of this charge the whole structure of accusation fell. Prof. David Myhrmann, after a study of the tablets, declared that he was "profoundly impressed with the material."
It will be remembered that Dr. Hilprecht was charged with buying antiquities and passing them off as having been found by him among the ancient ruins of the city of Nipper. It was also claimed that some of the "fads" referred to in his book came from other sections. The report of the committee is a practically complete exoneration of Dr. Herman V. Hilprecht.

TARIFF BATTLE COMING

Information, seemingly reliable, has come from Washington to the effect that in his first message at the next session of congress the president will strongly urge a revision of the existing Dingley tariff schedule. The tariff has for years been the great dividing line between the two great political parties as it today. But it also seems to be a line of demarcation between factions of the Republican party. The president has on more occasions than one expressed himself as favorable to a reduction of existing schedules but the wing of the party which Speaker Cannon may be considered the head lost no opportunity during the last presidential campaign to assure the people to whom they talked that there would be no reduction, nor have they since lost any opportunities to repeat the anti-reduction declarations. It is now asserted, however, that a source of power little expected has come forward to back the president. This new influence is in the shape of certain over-protected establishments that have been compelled to buy out rival concerns that were enabled to start up and compete because of the high prices maintained. They claim that the small amount of foreign competition which would result from a slight reduction in rates would be less than the loss of the ever recurring necessity of buying rival concerns.

JOHN STEWART NOMINATED

The nomination of John Stewart, the Franklin county judge, for a full term on the state bench to which he was recently appointed by Governor Pennypacker is now attracting attention. Judge Stewart was, some years ago, an active reformer but lately has occupied a less conspicuous position in the political arena, occupying a judicial position.

His election to the bench for the full term will no doubt prove satisfactory in the highest degree to the people of the state. This, of course, is a conclusion arrived at by considering his past record, and his past record seems to justify his endorsement by the Democratic party. There seems now, however, to be "method in his madness." The Penrose-Durham-McNichol machine in the state is now raked far below par. For the "gang" the most important state office is that of state treasurer. Mr. Plummer, of Blair, is a "child of the system" of Quay and Penrose; he represents the ring and the ring's methods. He used his position as chairman of the legislative committee on appropriations to further his candidacy. The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, declares him a mark for Durham. It is quite within the probable that he was appointed chairman of the appropriations committee of the last legislature looking to just what has happened. Will the people of the state have nothing but the praise for Stewart and allow Plummer to slip through unquestioned? Stewart's nomination by the Democrats will eliminate him from the fight and insure his election. Then will Mr. Plummer stand out and not be overshadowed. He will then appear just what he is, the creation and exponent of the state machine. Then will the voters have to decide whether favored banks should receive state deposits and private individuals profit thereby.

All the water filtered by the several plants of Philadelphia could not cleanse the tarnished reputations of the gang of grafters, and their jurisdiction is not confined to the city.

Cost of Telegraph.
In order to keep the 30,000 miles of telegraph lines in order in Great Britain an expenditure of about \$35,000,000 a year is necessary. In order to keep the stomach strong and the liver active it is only necessary to take a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitter. It is the best health maker and purifier in the world and has the hearty endorsement of physicians everywhere. It will restore the stomach to its normal condition, stimulate the flow of digestive juices and prevent the bowels from becoming clogged. You will be bothered with sick headaches, dizziness, heartburn, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, cramps, constipation or liver trouble. Give you to give it a fair trial. The genuine must have our Private Stamp over the neck of the bottle.

"A SQUARE DEAL"

How President Roosevelt's Motto is Illustrated by Epigrams

Ed D. Hockerman says Pepsicola Tablets are the best possible illustration of what our famous President means by a square deal. This remarkable remedy is sold to everybody with the express agreement that it does not do exactly as represented the buyer's money will be cheerfully refunded. They are guaranteed to quickly relieve and permanently cure all stomach troubles, tone up the whole system, give new life and vigor, better courage, more vitality, and bring the weak, weary and despondent back to joyous health.
If they do not cure you of heartburn, sour stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, headache, lassitude, and all other unpleasant conditions arising from indigestion, all you have to do is to step into Hockerman's Drug Store and they will pay your money back.
The price is only 35c if they cure. If they fail, the money is yours. If you don't feel that you are getting a square deal, you won't fail. Mr. Hockerman will tell you that dozens of people you know have been benefited and cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by Pepsicola Tablets, and they will give you a "square deal." No cure, no pay.

Reduced Rates to Baltimore.

For the international convention United States of Christiana Endeavor at Baltimore, Md., July 5 to 10, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell round-trip tickets to Baltimore at greatly reduced rates from all stations on its lines east of and including Pittsburgh, Erie and Buffalo. The rate from Pittsburgh will be \$1.00 from Altoona \$1.40. Tickets will be sold on July 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 for return passage leaving Baltimore until July 15, inclusive. On payment of \$1 to joint agent at Altoona an extension of return limit to August 31 can be obtained. Tickets via Philadelphia permit stop-over within limit, if deposited with the ticket agent at Broad Street station. Special excursion tickets are on sale every Saturday and Sunday from Baltimore to Washington and return at rate of \$1.25 for the round trip. These tickets are good for return passage until the last train Sunday night, affording ample opportunity for delegates to visit the national capital.

Dear Park Hotel, Dear Park, Md.

This famous Allegheny Mountain hotel opened on June 24, with prospects for the most brilliant season in its history. The hotel and cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choicest cottages can be secured if application is made at once. Many titles of rooms have been engaged in the hotel building and both annexes. The popularity of Dear Park is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. The rooms are delightful and the cuisine excellent. The hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort, with bowling alleys, billiard rooms, tennis courts, golf links, swimming pools, etc., for amusement. An entirely new livey equipment has been installed. Dear Park is on the direct line of the Baltimore & Ohio between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Wheeling, Columbus and Chicago, having the excellent advantage of through vestibuled trains from each of these cities, with through Pullman service during the season from Altoona to Pittsburgh. Address W. E. Burwell, manager, Dear Park, Md.

Excursion to Atlantic Coast Resorts.

July 13 and 27, August 10 and 24 and September 7 are the dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad annual low-rate excursions for 1905 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Angler's, Wildwood, Holly Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md. Tickets good to return within sixteen days, including date of excursion. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburgh on above-mentioned dates at 8:55 a. m., reaching Philadelphia 9:35 p. m., in time for supper, and arriving Atlantic City, via the Delaware River bridge route, the only all-rail line, at 8:35 p. m. Stops will be made at convenient points for meals en-route. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street wharf to Broad Street station on the following day. Passengers for New Jersey points other than Atlantic City will spend the night in Philadelphia and use regular trains the next day from Market Street wharf. Passengers for Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md., will use regular trains the following day from Broad Street station. A stop-over within limit will be allowed at Philadelphia returning, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the ticket agent at Broad Street station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival. Tickets must be deposited with agent on arrival at seashore destination and properly validated for return trip. Tickets will be sold from stations at rates named below:

Rate for Round Trip	Rate for Round Trip	Rate for Round Trip
Cumberland .. \$1.50	Harrisburg .. \$2.00	York .. \$2.50
Harrisburg .. \$2.00	York .. \$2.50	Philadelphia .. \$3.00
Philadelphia .. \$3.00	Atlantic City .. \$4.00	Ocean City .. \$4.50
Atlantic City .. \$4.00	Ocean City .. \$4.50	Rehoboth .. \$5.00
Rehoboth .. \$5.00	Sea Isle City .. \$5.50	Avalon .. \$6.00
Avalon .. \$6.00	Angler's .. \$6.50	Wildwood .. \$7.00
Wildwood .. \$7.00	Holly Beach .. \$7.50	N. J. .. \$8.00

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburgh at 4:55 and 9 p. m. from all stations at which these trains stop and from stations from which regular connection with them is made and at the higher rate only on train leaving at 10 p. m. Pullman sleeping cars through to Atlantic City on the 10 p. m. train and to Philadelphia on the 4:55 and 9 p. m. trains. Returning coupons will be accepted on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited, the Chicago Limited, the St. Louis Limited and the Pennsylvania Special. For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents or Thomas E. Watt, district passenger agent, 280 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FORTY YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS.

Or, Masters and Rulers of "The Free-men" of Pennsylvania, by Rudolph Blankenburg.

The Balance of Power Held by Representatives from the Oil-Producing Section—A Trap Laid for Bribers—A Telegram Received—A Dinner at Parnassus—A Proposition Made and Declined.

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[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

With the introduction into the house of the \$4,000,000 riot appropriation, a companion bill had been added tarring petroleum fifty cents a barrel. It was the intention of the Republican leaders in the state to make these two bills party measures, and pass them under the caucus law. Fortunately for the interest of the oil-producers who were to have been molested in the entire sum by means of this oil, about twenty-five oil-country members constituted the balance of power between the Republican and Democratic wings of the house, and by joining forces with the latter, had the bill at their mercy, as the first two or three last-votes upon the measure demonstrated. They asked Charles S. Wolf, of Union county, one of the ablest and best Republican members in the house, to assist them in their fight, and proceeded to show that they could defeat the \$4,000,000 E.O. Bill grab, unless a dozen or more members of the house should be corrupted by the use of money.

When the fact had been established that if the oil-country members should hold themselves together and maintain their hostility to the Riot bill it would be hopelessly defeated, one attempt that might break the delegation was through overtures to log-roll oil legislation favorable to the oil country through both houses in exchange for enough votes from the members representing the oil counties to pass the Riot bill, the offer including also the passage of an interstate commerce bill through congress then in session at Washington.

Another way open was by that most infamous of all temptations placed in the path of weak men—"bribery." Fearing that bribery would be attempted, the leaders of the opposition laid a trap for the supposed bribers, into which a half-dozen or more of the latter, including the late William H. Kamble, promptly fell.

The representatives from the oil counties had been for several years trying to secure the passage through the legislature of a free pipeline law and an anti-freight discrimination law, both of which measures were pending in the house at this time. The Oil-Producing Union, an association of the oil-producers' union, an association of the oil-producers' union, had brought suit against the Pennsylvania railroad for damages based upon rates granted to favored shippers, and one of their chief attorneys in these suits was George Shiras, Jr., a high-minded, prominent member of the bar, afterwards one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States. Shiras was also attorney for Allegheny county in its claim before the legislature for the passage of the \$4,000,000 appropriation designed to relieve the county from the necessity of paying the riot losses, for which it was liable under the existing law. These details are necessary to explain what followed.

In the house, the one experienced member from the oil counties was Representative George R. Mapes, of Vonnego, who, in consequence of his former legislative knowledge, was recognized as the leader of the oil-country contingent. His principal associate was Lewis Emery, Jr., of McKean county, a large producer of oil and a man of great personal force of character.

The bribery story is too long to relate in detail a few salient points. The deep laid plot and the astute and honorable efforts of Wolf, Mapes and Emery to defeat the damnable legislation, instigated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, furthered by Quay, hoodled by Kamble and made forever execrable by the more than criminal act of granting a pardon to Kamble and the other conspirators.

On the afternoon of April 15, 1875, the following telegram was directed to Mapes and Emery from Pittsburgh, by B. B. Campbell, then president of the Oil-Producing Union, and living at Parnassus, about twenty-five miles north of Pittsburgh: "Lewis Emery or George B. Mapes, house of representatives, Harrisburg: Can you dine with me tomorrow? Most important business, vital to the success of our suits. You can return on fast line Sunday evening. One or both must come. Answer immediately. B. B. Campbell." After conferring, Mapes and Emery, although very much in the dark as to what this mysterious telegram meant, replied: "To B. B. Campbell, Harrisburg. Will see you tomorrow. Mapes & Emery." Taking a midnight train they reached Pittsburgh on Sunday morning, and after breakfasting at the station, boarded the Allegheny Valley train for Parnassus. On board the train they found George Shiras, Jr., with whom they were acquainted, Shiras being, in fact, Emery's personal attorney. He informed them that he was likewise going to Parnassus to be one of the guests at the dinner. When the train reached its destination they were met by Campbell and escorted to his house. Taking them into his library, Mr. Campbell informed his legislative guests that being in Pittsburgh the day before, he had been requested to go to Mr. Shiras's office. There he had met Mr. J. K. Moorhead, president of the Pittsburgh board of commerce, and also Representative Frazar, of the Allegheny delegation in the legislature. He said that these gentlemen told him that they required the assistance of the oil delegation to pass the Riot bill, and that they could assure Mr. Campbell that in exchange for their votes

the legislation so strongly desired by the oil men, namely, the free pipeline bill and the anti-discrimination bill would be passed. They further agreed that, in order to insure good faith in this proposition, the friends of the Riot bill would agree to postpone their measure until the oil legislation was passed. It was also stated that the same influence would help to secure the passage of the Interstate Commerce bill through congress.

After dinner the matter was discussed in all its bearings between Campbell and Shiras representing the Oil-Producing Union, and Mapes and Emery representing the oil-country delegation in the legislature. Two hours were spent in a stroll along the river bank, and every argument that could be brought to bear upon the two legislators to induce them to accept the proposition was urged. The latter, however, stated that they believed it to be an unjust measure, indefensible in principle, that it ought to be beaten regardless of its relation to any other measure, and they declined to entertain the proposition. Campbell and Shiras urged them to return to Harrisburg, call the oil delegation together, submit the proposition to them as a body, and see how the majority of the members were disposed toward it. This they agreed to do, and returning to Harrisburg on the Sunday-night train, they called the score or more of members from the oil counties together on the following day and submitted the proposition with the information that they had rejected it in toto. The proposition was unanimously declined by the entire delegation, and the decision was telegraphed to Mr. Shiras on Tuesday morning. At the interview at Parnassus, Mapes and Emery were not specifically told that the real source of this offer for the withdrawal of opposition to the oil-country legislation came from the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was to be the chief beneficiary of the \$4,000,000 appropriation, but they strongly suspected that it did. This suspicion was confirmed ten days later when Emery received the following telegram: "Pittsburgh, April 18th, 7 p. m. To Lewis Emery, Jr., Lehigh Valley: I am assured by Hampton that the Pennsylvania Railroad will make desired arrangement if time can be given. Can you not secure postponement of Riot bill until next week. Answer. George Shiras, Jr., Harrisburg: The Pittsburgh counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The importance of this dispatch is explained by the fact that the final vote upon the Riot bill was to take place the following forenoon, the bill already having been defeated and the pending vote being upon a motion to reconsider which if voted down would defeat the bill for the session. Emery consulted with the oil delegation in the morning of the following day, and replied as follows: "George Shiras, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Could not get matters arranged in shape, and cannot help you in any possible form. Lewis Emery, Jr."

When Emery took his seat in the house on the morning of April 16th a messenger handed him the following note: "Harrisburg, April 15, 1875. Dear Sir: I am told Mr. Shiras has telegraphed you in regard to a matter in which your constituency are interested. If so, and you have leisure I would be glad to see you at my office. Yours truly, M. S. Quay. To Hon. Lewis Emery, house of representatives." Mr. Quay was at this time secretary of the commonwealth, by appointment of Governor Emery. The vote was about being taken and Emery replied by note that he would see Mr. Quay as soon as he could get away. While still in his seat, however, Representative Frazar introduced an attorney by the name of W. S. Purviance, who handed Emery the following note: "Lewis Emery, Dear Sir: Mr. Purviance may see you in reference to the overtures from the Pennsylvania Railroad company, looking to the transfer of the Oil-Producing Union, and the anti-discrimination bill. No such arrangement will be made without full consultation, but we need time. In view of this we wish you and a few of your friends to agree to postpone final action on the Riot bill until next week. Yours truly, George Shiras, Jr." Emery told Purviance that the oil men would defeat the bill, and nothing could be done to save it.

(Continued Next Week)

Leviathan Clark Exposition.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad special low rates to the Lewis and Clark exposition, Portland, Ore., afford a splendid opportunity to visit California and the Pacific coast, Yellowstone National Park, Shoshone Falls and The Yosemite. Tickets now on sale from all stations. For rates, routes and full details address Baltimore & Ohio ticket agents, or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A., D. B. Martin, M. P. T., Baltimore, Md.

The Overland Limited to California

Leaves Union passenger station, Chicago, 6:00 p. m. daily, arrives San Francisco the third day, in time for a dinner. Route—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific lines. All ticket agents sell via this route. Ask them to do so. Hand some booklet, descriptive of California, sent for six cents postage. V. A. Miller, general passenger agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 351 Broadway, New York.

BROADBENT'S BUDGET

Number One Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty-Five.

THE COUNTRY STAR LED

By the Ringer that the Peace Negotiations Were About to Be Broken Off—New Religious Body.

Special Correspondence to THE GAZETTE.
New York, June 27.—It is hardly too much to say that our entire community, not only the state of New York, but the United States, experienced a startling shock when it was whispered abroad that the peace negotiations which we considered settled were about to be broken off. It is the belief that General Lincolnton had telegraphed the fact that he was on the eve of a great victory, leading the Peace to believe that he was in a position—here he could reasonably hope for the greatest victory of the war. It was apparent to those who had watched the newspapers that the Peace had been giving a half-hearted assent to the peace negotiations. Japan came out boldly and gave the envoys to understand that she would ask reparation for the expense of the war, which had been urgently forced upon her. Japan was not going to surrender the valuable assets of the victory she had won; she had bought Fort Arthur at terrible cost; she had followed the Russian armies down into Manchuria; she had almost annihilated the Russian armies; she had defeated them in every battle and when peace negotiations were spoken of months ago, what was her modest demand? First of all, that the Russian seas and harbors should immediately vacate Manchuria and that her protection over Korea should not be questioned.

It gave Korea virtual independence with a strong fighting nation at its back to protect it from invasion without or rebellious treason within. It was a reasonable demand, exceedingly moderate when we remember his determination to wipe Japan from the face of the earth. Japan was to be like Poland to Russia and Hungary to Austria. This powerful despot found in a very short time that he had undertaken a monstrous task that he would never live long enough to see finished. Over two hundred thousand Russian soldiers lay dead upon the bloody battlefields of Port Arthur and Manchuria; he had over a hundred million of serfs at his disposal and the bloody holocausts gave him little or no trouble. It was just as certain as night succeeds the day that Japan would demand a cash indemnity, the amount of which was said to be one thousand millions of dollars. A cash indemnity the Russian Tsar swore he would never pay and Japan with a population of my millions less than Russia and by no means so wealthy in its resources would be compelled to suffer, for all the expenses of the war were to be paid by a people who are actually impoverished. I suppose we shall have to wait for Lincoln's promised victory; until then negotiations seem to be broken off.

Religious circles in Brooklyn were profoundly stirred last week by the meeting of the Episcopal religious body known as the "Confederacy of the Blessed Sacrament." It was not only remarkable but a more distinguished religious body has never been seen in this city of "Catholics." St. Paul's is the largest and one of the most beautiful churches in Brooklyn. The visiting delegates were entertained by the resident members in Brooklyn and New York. The Bishop of Funde-la-de was the head of the order. One of the great features of the convention was the devotion paid to the eucharist; it would seem as if the Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation was virtually accepted and the communicants actually partook of the body and blood of Christ. The religious services extended through a week and the allegiances extended to it in the increased membership will, no doubt, make it better known in the future than it has been in the past. It was a doctrinal, dignified, religious body and many new supporters gave it the right hand of fellowship. We have had several high church bodies in this city for a number of years, but nothing which appears so closely allied to the Roman Catholic church.

Among the remarkable changes which are constantly going on in New York the most notable are the tunnels which are now boring their way under the East and Hudson rivers, an enormous cost. Bridges were not sufficient, though there are several, communication must be had at any cost, which will not suffer by the snow and ice of our winter storms. One of these tunnels is said to be sixty feet under the surface of the river. It seems to be looking toward a communication from the extreme end of Long Island with the tunnel of the East River and connecting New York and Brooklyn under the city of New York to a subway which connects with the North River tunnel and thus gives it continuous communication with the outside world. As a piece of modern engineering it has no parallel at the present time and we begin to understand the eminent engineer, McAlister, said it was a complimentary dinner given to the engineers who were visiting New York. That modern engineering was no longer a question of difficulty but a question of very hard cash. "Give me enough of money," said the gigantic specialist, "and I can build a bridge over the Atlantic or Pacific, I'll tunnel it." It was a high born figure of speech, but it awakened possibilities when the present generation had hardly dreamed of.

The faithful character of the politicians who have charge of the city's buildings and public works is most remarkable. It does not take much of an investigation to show how faithfully these public servants perform their duties. In one way and another the city's expenses are over a hundred millions of dollars. What millions of dollars in this vast aggregation of wealth is almost impossible to tell. But this thing is certain, whenever these lucky looters and grafters get their arms up to the shoulder in the public purse very few of them ever after become a public charge.

In the subway is a forty-two inch main which carries the water from the upper reservoir and distributes it throughout the city. The millions that live between the reservoir and the battery are partially dependent on these great pipes for their water supply. A year ago a section of this great pipe burst; it flooded everything near it and before it could be shut off

it endangered the foundations of some of the splendid houses in that section of the city. That section was closed and the water closed for a year. Some of the inspectors of public works sort word to the water department that everything was all right. The water was turned on and that section of the city was the scene of a roaring flood. The fact was soon demonstrated that the pipe had never been inspected and the consequences are that the city may be compelled to pay millions for the damage that has been done. The grafters and the looters still draw their high salaries. "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high," BROADBENT.

THE WORK CURE.

Rev. Bigelow's Prescription for Pessimism—A Real Remedy.

Special Correspondence to THE GAZETTE.
CHICAGO, June 25.—At the Vine Street Congregational church, the pastor, Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, discussed work as a cure for pessimism. He said in part:

Though rejecting the miraculous element, we are none the less charmed by the literary power and the suggestiveness of the story of Naaman the leper. It was an artist who drew that picture of the haughty Syrian, securing the advice of the prophet to go wash in the Jordan. Had he left the rivers of Damascus to be in that muddy stream? The prophet was too simple, too commonplace. There was not enough mystery about it. He thought the prophet would surely come out and strike his hand over the place and say, "I am the name of my God. Elisha's prescription for the leprosy of Naaman was too cheap, too easy, too sensible. A DEATH OR THE SOUL.

I am thinking this morning not of leprosy, but of another malady for which the world craves a remedy. I am thinking of that disease of the soul, called pessimism. Is life worth living? "No!" said the nine thousand who committed suicide in the United States last year. I am thinking of these, of the nine thousand, who will commit suicide this year and of countless others who would end life but for cowardice or superstition. I am thinking of those who have found life a disappointment, whose days are heavy-flooded, in whose existence there is no zest, who, at most, are but drifting with the tide, weary of the voyage, yet dreading the end.

It is for this disease that I would prescribe. Yet my formula, like the advice of Elisha, may seem too trite and commonplace to deserve a trial. The Naaman who want salvation by mystery will reject it with contempt. My specific for the grim of pessimism is work, congenial work, useful work, well paid work.

At the extremes of our society there can be no wholesome happiness. Those who are lifted above the need-to-work and those who are denied the right to work are alike unfortunate. Between these extremes there are countless numbers who are under the necessity of giving their lives to work for which they are not fitted, which is not suited to their taste, which may contribute nothing to the good of society and for which they may have no respect.

LABOR'S BEATRITUDE
Blessed is the man who has a job that he likes and is not afraid of losing, and one by which he can serve the world while earning a living. "Life without labor is hell," is the old saying. The primal curse is man's greatest blessing. Service for service is the great moral law of the work-day world. Labor makes a strong arm, a quick brain, a stout heart. It compels order in the life and teaches patience and self-control. We little realize, even those of us who have unpleasant tasks, how much of our happiness we owe to the doing of our work.

More than the halcyon days of the choir, or the hushed adornings of the altar, there is a life well lived and a room swept clean. With lightest love that finds no labor mean.

Be aware of Ointments for Ointment that Contain Lead
As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system, it is a great danger to the health. Such ointments should never be used except as prescribed from reputable physicians. As the use of such ointments will destroy the good you can possibly derive from them, without which life is meaningless, be careful. Ointment is manufactured by Dr. J. C. Emory & Co., contains no mercury, and is a safe and reliable remedy for all skin diseases. It is sold by all druggists. In buying Emory's Ointment be sure you get the regular one, a quick remedy and made in Toledo, Ohio, by J. C. Emory & Co., 123 West 12th St., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SHELOES TWENTY YEARS YOUNGER.

How a Bedford Woman Shook Off the Hand of Time and is Young Again.
"I don't need to speak her name," said Hockerman, the druggist, last week, "for you'll know who I mean. She is the next best thing. Why I never knew a woman's appearance to be so changed and improved. Her complexion is now as fresh and beautiful as a young girl's. Her step is elastic and her eyes have the snap and sparkle that goes with perfect health. And we are partly responsible for it." continued the druggist, "for we recommended what transformed her from a woman of forty to a girl of twenty. What is it? Well, it is Dr. Davis' famous prescription, Laxoxola Tonic Tablets, and when I heard of it I immediately ordered a large supply. And the way they tone up the system, clear off the complexion and rejuvenate the whole body is surprising. They are a genuine laxative, promoting an easy, natural action of the bowels and carrying off all waste matter that way instead of irritating the stomach. They are so easy to take that a young girl's first step can afford to be without Laxoxola Tonic Tablets, for they cost only 25cents a box, and if they don't do all that is claimed we pay her money back."

Popular Seaside Excursions

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. popular seaside excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth, Beach, Del., Thursdays, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, 31, at following very low rates from Hyndman only \$7.50 round trip, tickets good in coaches only. Only \$9.50 round trip, tickets good in Pullman cars, when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket. All tickets good returning 10 days, including date of departure. Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Ask Baltimore & Ohio ticket agents for pamphlet giving detailed information.

August 1

Costs Less

to paint your house with

Lucas Paints

(Tinted Gloss)

than with other paints. They're better, too. Made of pure materials, spread better, go farther, look handsomer, last longer. Your painter ought to know it. If he doesn't, tell him to ask his dealer.

John Lucas & Co Philadelphia

FOR SALE BY BLYMYER HARDWARE CO.

Every form of indigestion and every kind of headache disappear immediately after a dose of BROMO-PEPSIN. This is one reason why physicians prescribe it. Another reason is that it is absolutely harmless. All druggists, 10c, 25c, and 50c per bottle.

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS. Cures on the Spot

BROMO-PEPSIN

"NOTE THE WORD PEPsin."

CURES Headache, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Nervousness.

All Druggists, 10c, 25c, and 50c.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS

Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

25c

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Superior to all other hair preparations. It cures itching scalp, dandruff, and keeps the hair from falling out. It also cures the hair from falling out.

LADIES

DR. LA FRANCO'S COMPOUND

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to all other remedies at high price. Superior to all other remedies at high price. Superior to all other remedies at high price.

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DR. LA FRANCO'S COMPOUND



8 00	FRANK	5 01
8 00	Marquette	4 55
8 00	Bathurst	4 45
8 00	Beaver	4 40
8 00	.....	CORV	.....	4 35
8 00	.....	Boston	.....	4 25
8 00	.....	Ridgely	.....	4 14
8 00	.....	Hopewell	.....	4 10
8 00	.....	Oppler	.....	4 05
8 00	.....	Stewart	.....	3 55
8 00	.....	Everett	.....	3 45
8 00	.....	MA DART	.....	3 40
8 00	.....	Adhoom	.....	3 35
8 00	.....	.....	.....	3 30
8 00	.....	.....	.....	3 25
8 00	.....	.....	.....	3 20
8 00	.....	.....	.....	3 15
8 00	.....	.....	.....	3 10
8 00	.....	.....	.....	3 05
8 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00

Trains leave Huntington for Tyrone, Adams and Pittsburgh 8.50, 11.35 A. M., 2.51, 5.45, 8.55 and 10.57 P. M. daily.

For Harrisburg and the South 8.55 and 3.30 P. M. week days, and 7.17 A. M., 12.54, 1.57, 2.47, 4.77, 7.77, 10.57 P. M. week days, and 6.40 P. M. Sundays only.

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